WASHINGTON.

The New Italian Envoy Received by the President.

Senator Sumner's Civil Rights Bill.

Personal Equality in Railroad Cars and Graveyards.

The Tariff Bill Considered in the House.

Dry Debate Cver Peanuts and Lager Beer.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1870.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Fight.
The action of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, on the question of a Southern Pacific Railroad, it is stated, will give rise to a lively fight in the other ranch of Congress. It appears that the friends of the Transcontinental line have determined on this diversion. In the substitute for the bill proposed by the Senate committee a clause is inserted getting rid of an amendment regarding the consolidation of other companies, which leaves all but the Southern Pacific out in the cold. The subject of incorporators is still under consideration, and will be again talked over at an informal meeting this evening. There seems to be considerable trouble in getting this satisfactorily arranged. A prominent member of the committee, speaking on this subject, observed that this question would not be definitely settled till the last moment. The committee will report next Tuesday. The Pacific Submarine Cable.

Cyrus W. Field returned to New York city this

ing. Mr. P.e.d's project of a Pacific submarine cable seems to be gaining friends outside the committee. The Navy Department will be particularly benedited in communicating with the fleet in Chinese waters, and will save humensely in the expensive movement of vessels for no purpose other than bearing despatches. It has been stated by Admiral Porter that one vessel will then do the work of two. Mormon Children and the Polygamy Bill.

The Senate Committee on Territories seem to be considerably exercised on the question of providing for the extraordinary progeny of the Mormon saints The Utah bill has been before the committee several times, and can hardly be considered definitely settled. The committee are of the opinion that the summary abolition of the practice would lead to uch suffering, and particularly by innocent parties. The subject will be talked over. Corrected Statement of Treasury Balances

There was Issued from the Treasury to-day the statement of receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending March 31, 1870, as appears by the books and accounts of the Department. The balance in the Treasury December 31, 1869, by this nent, is \$0,529,798 18 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of January 1, 1870, and the balance in the Treasury March 31, 1870. by this statement is \$5,945,789 03 in excess of the alance as published in the debt statement of April 1, 1870. These differences are accounted for by the fact that the expenditures are all known and included in the montaly debt statement, while the receipts, being taken from the returns in the office at e close of business on the last day of each month do not include the entire receipts for the quarter. The following exhibit is made :-

Internal revenue	37,980,411	0
Lands		1
From miscellaneous sources	6,850,484	9:
From loans and Treasury notes	37,454	9
From repayments by dispursing	The state of the s	17
officers of moneys advanced	2,634,365	6
Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1869	128,463,237	1
Total	\$224,837,242	91
Civil and miscellaneous	#10 010 nm	
War Department		
Navy Department	13,314,443	
	6,488,004	
Indians and pensions	12,624,148	
Interest on public debt	38,989,670	125

At the close of business in the Treasury to-day the coin balance was \$105,593,996, of which \$34,714,500 represents com certificates outststanding. The currenev balance was 910.217.158. The New Italian Muister Presented to the

President.
To-day Count Louis Corte was introduced to the

President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Italy. He made remarks on the occasion, of which the

He made remarks on the occasion, of which the following is a transtation;—

Mr. President—His Majesty, the King of Italy, my august sovereign, having designed to call me to the high mission of representing him near the government of the United States, has directed me to express to your Excellency his sincereises for the prosperity and greatness of this country, and at the same time to assure your Excellency of his sectiments of friendship and personal sympathy. His Majesty has, to this effect, directed me to place in your hands the letter which accredits me as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni potentiary near the government of the republic. For myself, I am as profoundly sensitive of the importance of the honorable mission of maintaining and developing the relations of cordial friendship which have ever existed between the two countries, that no effort shall be wanting on mg part for the accomplishment of so noble an object.

The President replied as follows:—

Count Corie, I am happy to receive you as the diplomatic representative of the sovereign of a country interesting to all others claiming to be civilized, and to which all are more or less indebted for the means of raising themselves in the scale of nations. The good wishes which you express on behalf of the King of Italy are heartly reciprocated by me and my countrymen, who ardently which that the prosperity and happiness of that region may in the process of time be more and mare augmented and strengthened. From what we know of your antecedents it is not to be doubted that the wisdom of his Majesty's choice of you as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary to the United States will be confirmed by results.

Executive of a Portuguece Consul Revoked.

The following has just been issued:— ULTSERS S. GRANT, President of the United States of

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

An exequative, tearing date the 17th day of June, 1885, having been issued to Joa uin De Painns, recognizing him as vice Consul of Portugal at Savannah, Georgia, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to vice consuls, by the law of nations or by the law of the United States, for satisfactory reasons it is decuned advisable that the said Joaquin De Palma should no longer be permitted to continue in the exercise of said functions, powers and privileges. These are, therefore, to declare that I no longer recognize the said Joaquin De Palma as Vice Consul of Portugal, at Savannah, Ga., and will not permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to a consular officer of that astion, and that I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said exequation heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

In issutmenty whereof I have caused these letters to be

forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunic addred.

Given under my hand at Washington, this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. 8. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FIBIT, Secretary of State.

A Lucky Youngstor.

The Vice President's young son was baptized night before last by Rev. Drs. Newman and Eddy. President Grant and family were present, and the

President presented the young Schuyler with a very

President Grant and family were present, and the President presented the young Schuyler with a very handsome silver cup.

Executive Nominations.

The following nominations by the President were cent in to the Senate to-day:—

George W. Deat, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in San Francisco, Cal., and the following to be Postmasters:—Napoleon R. Stooe, at San Francisco; Charles W. Webster, at Yort Plain, N. Y.; Charles H. Hayding, Bradford, Vt.; Jease Moore, Owensboro, Ky.; Susan H. Burbridge, Hopkinaville, Ly.

Projected Imprevements in Washington. In connection with the large appropriations made by the Senate last Monday for a new State Department building, and for the improvement of the Capitol grounds, the question of providing at an early day for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue and other streets controlled by the general government is now under consideration by the Committee on the District of Columbia, and various plans therefor are suggested, embracing the wood and concrete pavements. Parties representing the Fisk Company, that put down the Firth avenue pavement in New York,

are here urging their Plans, and the committee are also examining Dr. Yaya' deodorizing concrete pave-ment, a specimen of which was put down several years ago in the grounds of the Agricultural Bureau

> FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Second Session.

SENATE.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented resolu tions of the Illinois Constitutional Convention for the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi Valley, and requesting their representatives in Congress to exert themselves to that end. Read and

Mr. SUMMER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Rights act. He stated, in explanation of the bill, that it proposed to secure equal rights on railroads, steamboats and public conveyances, in hotels, licensed theatres and houses of public entertainment, common schools and institu-tions of learning authorized by law, church institu-

of public entertainment, common schools and institutions of learning authorized by law, church institutions and cemetery as-ociations incorporated by national or State authority; also on juries and in courts,
national and State. When the bill became a law, as
he hoped it soon would, he knew of nothing further
to be done in the way of legislation for the security
of equal rights in this republic.

The bill was re erred to the Committee on the
Judiciary and ordered to be printed. It declares all
citizens of the United States, without distinction of
race or color, &c., entitled to equal and impartial
enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility or privilege afforded by common carriers, public
institutions, &c.; subjects any one violating or inciting to violation of the first section to payment of
\$500 to the person agrieved and imprisonment and
a further fine of from \$500 to \$1,000. Corporations
so guilty shall forfeit their charters.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Dcl., called up the bill
appropriating \$225,000 to the Junction and Breakwater italized Company of Belaware, to enable said
company to construct in connection with said railroad, a good and substantial pier of stone or iron in
belaware Bay, at or near Lewes. The bill provides
for the expenditure of the money under the superinendence of an officer detailed by the War Departinendence of an officer detailed by the Sepate Com-

of the pier forever.

The bill passed, as amended by the Senate Committee, appropriating the money directly from the Treasury.

To suppress drinking houses and tippling shops in the District of Columbia, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; also, making an appropriation for the temporary relief of the peor of the District.

INDESTEDNESS OF WASHINGTON CITY.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of New York, in view of pending applications to the Corporation of Washing on City for aid to railroads, offered a resolution directing an inquiry by the District of Columbia Committee as to the amount of the city's indeptedness, the market value of its stocks, bonds, &c. Adopted.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Adopted.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At twenty minutes part one o'clock the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bil was proceeded with, and an amendment to allow redning of bulion by private parties was discussed. The amendment was finally received.

Mr. Conkling called for the redding of an invitation to the Senate, from the Gorman associations of Washington city, to attend the laying of the corner stone of General Steuben's monument, on Monday, May 16, at flux o'clock in the afternoon, at Schueizen Park, on Sevenin street. The invitation was read and laid on the table for the present.

CONSIDERATION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

Several hours were consumed in a discussion upon fixing the pay of certain officers of the Senate.

An amendment was adopted to secure to mayal officers and surveyors of ports the full compensation received by them under the act of 1841 until recently.

Mr. Hamin, (ren.) of Me., explained that short a

received by them under the act of 1841 until recently.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., explained that about a year ago the Commissioner of Customs had, upon an incorrect statement of facts, secured from the Atterney General an opinion authorizing the reduction of the salaries of these officers. The object now was to declare the meaning of the act referred to.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Finance Committee, reported an amendment, which was agreed to, fixing the annual compensation of assistants in each of the Executive D pairments, the Second Comptroller, the Commissioners of Pensions, inclina Affairs and the General Land Office at \$4,000.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported an amendment to continue

diai Affairs and the General Land Office at \$4,000.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported an amendment to continue the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate by the usual appropriation of \$3,500. Adopted.

An amendment by Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., to make the compensation of female clerks, copyists and counters employed in the several departments the same as paid male clerks performing similar duties, gave rise to debate.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., thought it would be to the interest of the government to give women a fair chance wherever female labor could be substituted for male labor.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C., thought the principle governing the employment of labor was the same with the government as with an individual, and that the government was entitled to take advantage of the low price of female labor. This was the inducement for employing them in the first place. As between the two, he thought the heads of bureaus greatly preferred male clerks.

Mr. Thayer, (rep.) of Neb., dissented from the latter opinion. He thought the hadies were given the proference by bureaus, where they performed the proference by bureaus, where they performed the professor in the field from Nebraska would induce him to leave the bubble service to suffer a little in consider-

of his friend from Nebraska would induce him to leave the public service to suffer a little 1a consideration of the company of the ladies.

Mr. Thayer replied he had expressly stated the condition of their performing the public service satisfactorily.

Mr. Sawyer—And one of the elements of that satisfactor would be the picasure of that gentleman's associations in the bureau. (Laughter.) He proceeded to argue that women were physically unable to perform the work of men which the same facility. If the voice of women themselves could be taken on the question he had not a doubt that seventy-five per cent of them would say vote it down. This was because those of them who had reflected upon the matter anticipated with truth if they were to be paid at the same rate with men they would be turned out of the departments.

Mr. MORRILL (rep.) of Me., proposed a substitute.

because those of them who had reflected upon the matter annicipated with truth if they wore to be paid at the same rate with men they would be turned out of the departments.

Mr. Morrhill, (rep.) of Me., proposed a substitute for the amendment to authorize the heads of departments to appoint competent iemale clerks entitled to the same pay received by all other clerks in the class to which they are appointed.

Mr. Trubell said the proposition just offered would merely authorize the departments to do shat which they were now doing. No reason had been, or could be, given why the lady clerks should not receive the same compensation given to mele clerks, whom they frequently instructed in their work. He looked upon the continuance of the practice as a disgrace to the government and the age.

Mr. Williams thought there was a distinction in favor of the males, from the fact that they had families to support, which was not true of the female.

Mr. Trubell replied that he did not know half a dozen of lady clerks, but of those he did know four were supporting lamilies.

Mr. Strubell referred to the lady counters in the Treasury as among the most valuable officers in the Treasury as among the most valuable officers in the Treasury as among the most valuable officers of the government. He hoped they would be raised to first class clerkships, and that that object might be accomplished by his amendment.

Mr. Corrett, rep.) of Gregon, offered an amendment to make the compensation of male cierks the same as female. He thought this would augment the number of female employes. The males, it not satisfied, could seek other employees.

Mr. Cragin, (rep.) of N. H., said he knew it took considerable courage to oppose the amendment; but he knew as a result of personal observation, that the females in the departments could not compete with the males. The former were absent on account of sickness two days for every one of the latter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1870.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER. A bill for pensions to the children of Commander Williams, of the Oneida, having been reported on last night adversely and laid on the table, Mr. Bur-LER, (rep.) of Mass., entered a motion for the reconsideration of that vote, with the intention of calling it up for action at a future time.

had repeated the story that he (Mr. Kelley) was the owner of large 1 on works and one of the owners of the Bessemer steel proc. ss. He had then denounced the slory as a lie, and had named the editor of the paper, Colonel Grosvenor, as the author of the article. He had since had a letter from Colonel Grosvenor steting that the article had been written by a gentleman whom he had left in his place, and that he had already in his paper contradicted the hon story. He (Mr. Kelley) did not know, however, that he should sprotogic to a man who allowed the cylathet "able-bodied har" to be applied in his paper to that venerable scholar and thinker, Henry C. Carrey.

BILLS REPORTED FROM THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Scopiello, from the Committee on Naval Afairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, sailors and marines of the United States steamship Oneida—allowing twelve months pay, according to rank, from the date of the loss of the vessel. Passed.

Mr. Scopiello Baked unanimous consent to have next Wednesday evening assigned for the consideration of public business to be reported by the Committee on Naval Afairs, including the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., objected to giving preference in business that committee.

Mr. Ferrence (rep.) of Mass., objected to giving preference in business that committee.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Mich., from the Naval Committee, reported the bill for restoration of Capitain Domminek Lynch to the active list from the retired list of the navy. Passed.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Mich., from the same committee, reported the bill allowing inte Acting Rusing George M. Smith a share in certain prizes captured by the Aries. Passed.

Also the bill to rappoint Joshua Bishop, late decased. Passed.

Also the bill for the sattement of accounts of Charles C. Upham, late paymaster in the navy, decased. Passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the same committee, reported the bill for the sattement of accounts of Charles C. Upham, late paymaster i

geon William S. Bisho,, of the United States Navy. Passed.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Mo., from from the same committee, reported the bill restoring Robert Boyd, Jr., to the active list of the mavy, with full rank and pay of commander. Passed.

Also the bill for relief of Captain George H. Preble, of the United States Navy. Passed.

Also the bill to compensate the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge for the destruction of the rebel biratical vessel Alabama. The

of the United States steamer Kearsarge for the destruction of the rebel piratical vessel Atabama. The bill directs the Secretary of Stale to sell the United States boads now under his control belonging to the Japanese Indemnity Fund, to the amount of \$100,000, and pay the amount to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall cause the same to be paid to Commander John A. Winslow and the officers and crew of the Kearsarpe when engaged in the capture and destruction of the Atabama, from which \$30,000, already paid, is to be deducted.

baina, from which \$50,000, already paid, is to be deducted.

Mr. HALE explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. MANARD, (rep.) of Tenn., made the point of order that as the bill made an appropriation it must be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The SPERKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. SCOPIELD appealed to Mr. Maynari to withdraw the point of order, and remarked that if at the time of the sinking of the Alabama any gentleman had made such a point the whole country would have pointed the finzer of indignation at him.

Mr. MAYNARD endorsed everything that Mr. Scorfield said as to the galantry of the act, and said that his objection was not in recognizing it, but to the source from which the money was to come.

Mr. Hale withdrew the bill and amended it by requiring the money to be paid directly out of the Treasury.

Preasury.
Mr. Maynand said that in that shape he would Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ith., renewed the objection, saying he was opposed to rewarding men for doing their duty.

Mr. Hale then withdrew the bill for the purpose of remodelling it, and will again report it next

of remodeling it, and will again report it next Friday.

Mr. Archer, (dem.) of Mo., from the Naval Commistee, reported back the Senate joint resolution to place the name of Charles H. Pendleton on the navy register as heutenant commander on the active list. The bill was anneaded by adding the name of Richard P. Leary and was passed.

Also the bill to pay \$50,000 to Charles H. Whitney, contractor of the iron-clad monitor Keokuk. Under objection by Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Payment of The Hudson Bay Company's Chaim.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$252,000 in gold coin to be paid to the British government under the award of the commissioners to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay Company and the Paget Sound Agricultural Company, the award being the payment of \$650,000 in two annual instalments, the first of which will be due on the 10th of September next.

Mr. Lawerner, (rep.) of Ohio, a member of the same committee, opposed the bill—first, because the annuant was unnecessarily and unjustly large—outrageously so; and, second, because he was opposed to the payment of this or any other British claim until some provision be made for the liquidation of the United States claims against Great Britain.

Mr. Dawes replied to the objections of Mr. Law-

chain until some provision be made for the liquidation of the United States claims against Great Britain.

Mr. Dawes replied to the objections of Mr. Lawrence. The award might be too large, but still it was an award made under a treaty stipulation. The scould objection was still strunger. It was, that if because another nation did not comply with its obligations it was no reason why this nation should not comply with its obligation.

Mr. Lawernce—Do you not agree to that?

Mr. Dawes—No, sir, I do not uphold any such standard of morality. I hold that we are to comply with our stipulations and perform our duty and appeal to the judgment of mankind against other nations that they should do theirs. I do not hold that I am absolved from my obligations because someboity else does not choose to perform his. Any such rule would be a disgrace to any civilized nation.

The bill was passed.

Leave of absence having been asked by the Speakers for several memiers.

Air. Scopield gave notice that he would in future object to leave of absence being granted unless where there was a reason stated.

The House at twenty minutes past two o'clock went into committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

went into committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

The pending paragraph being that taxing oat meal, flour, buckwheat, &c., after considerable issuesion the paragraph was amended so as to read:—On flour or meal of oats, wheat, rje, corn or buckwheat, one cent per pound.

On motion of Mr. Churchill, (rep.) of N. Y., the following edditional paragraph was inserted:—

On modings, shipsuils, shorts and flour and meal of grain of any kind ground or mixed for feed, twenty per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Smith (rep.) of Vi., moved to insert the following additional paragraph:—

Mr. SMITH, (rep.) of Vt., moved to insert the fol-lowing additional paragraph:— On wheat thirty cents per bushel, on rye twenty cents, on bariey twenty-five cents, on oats fifteen

cents, on outer twenty-live cents, on our interest cents.

Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to add to the paragraph:—On corn different cents per bushel. Agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., inquired whether hay was in the paragraph.

A Member—It is not; do you want it put in?

The paragraph, as amendel, was agreed to by 77 yeas to 30 hays.

yeas to 39 nays.

The next paragraph was on mait, thirty per cent

ad ratorem.

Mr. Judy, (rep.) of Ill., moved to strike out the paragraph, mentioning the fact that the industry in which mail is used pays over \$6,000,000 annually to

paragraph, mentioning the met that the industry in which mait is used pays over \$6,000,000 annually to the revenue.

Mr. Schenck opposed the motion, particularly because the committee had just put a tax of tweaty-five cents per bushel on barley, from which mait is made, which was equal to about twenty-four per cent ad valorem. Brewers had nothing to complain of, as they had advanced the price of their products beyond any taxation on them, and all got rich.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., reminded the committee that there had been a large decrease last year in the co-squingtion of beer, which was accounted for by the high price of mait liquor, and yet, with that fact staring the House in the face, the duty on barley had just been increased to twenty-five cents per tusnel, and flow it was proposed to raise the duty on mait from twenty to their per cent. In other words, it was proposed to d stroy one large source of revenue; it was a cut-throat process throughout, under the vain idea of pratection to themers. If this policy were carried out there would be one universal outery all over the country from every German, as with his "Trun" or his "fraulen" he sat at the table and called for his "zwei lager," or his "drei lager" or his "vier lager," (Laughter.)

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., advocated protection of farm produce.

The motion of Mr. Judd to strike out the para-

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., advocated protection of farm produce.

The motion of Mr. Judd to strike out the paragraph was rejected by 54 to 70.

Mr. Stevenson moved to reduce the duty from thirly to twenty-live per cent, which was rejected.

The next paragraph was that taxing apples, garden frait, vegetables and roots ten per cent.

Mr. Davis of N. Y., moved to strike out the paragraph so as to put the articles on the free list. He did so in the interest of neighborly fellowship and to encourage trade.

After discussion the motion was rejected.

Mr. Asper, (rep.) of Mo., moved to strike out the word "roots."

Mr. Roots, (rep.) of Ark., made the point of order that it was not proper to strike "Roots" out of the bill. (Laughter.)

The motion was rejected.

The committee, at half-past four, took a recess till half-past seven o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

Evening Ression.

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session on the Tariff bill at half-past seven o'clock, the pending paragreph being:

On oranges, temons and limes, and on bananss, plantains, shaddocks, mangoes, pineapples, grapes and eccoanuts, ten sper cent at valorem, provided that no allowance shall be made for loss by decay on the voyage unless the said loss shall exceed flity per cent of the quantity.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the fifty per cent loss was reduced to twenty-live per cent, and the following words were added to the proviso:

And the allowance thus made shall be only for the amount of last in excess of twenty-five per cent of the whole quantity.

And the allowance trus made amount of less in excess of twenty-five per cent of the whole quantity.

M. Buckley, (rep.) of Ala., moved to increase the duty to fitteen per cent, with a special view to the protection of the orange groves of the South.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the paragraph, leaving the duty as at present (twenty per cent), and made a facetious speech in the interest of the great body of the peanut consumers of the Bowery, who now had to pay 100 per cent on their favorite luxary.

Mr. Sohenck complimented Mr. Cox on his speech in favor of the "rising generation." though he was not aware that the gent eman did much himself in that line. The only thing that took from the speech

was the fact that there was nothing about peanuts in the bill; but, as the speech had to be got off, the gentleman found himself obliged to explode his peanut speech on oranges. (Languer.) He suggested that the amendment of Mr. Buckley be modified, so that the amendment of Mr. Buckley of indicapples as to make it read, "On oranges, lemons, pincapples and grapes, twenty-five per cent ad valorem, and on and grapes, twenty-five jundocks, mangers and and grapes, twenty five per cent ad salorem, and on mes, banamas, plantains, shaddocks, mangoes and ocoanuts, ien per cent ad valorem."

Mr. Buckley made the modification suggested.

Mr. Cox suggested the insertion of alligators, which are a native production. (Laughter.)

Mr. Riveler. (rep.) of Mass., suggested the inser-ion of huckleberr. (s.

Mr. Soussok remarked that the gentlemen might make themselves merry about this matter; but a evenue of half a million dollars was derived from hese truts.

these fruits.

Mr. Stravenson regretted to see the serious chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means indulge in joking on this matter, and he regretted to see the leader of this matter, and he regretted to see the leader of the free trade party (Mr. Cox) desert the party and go of down the Bowery making jokes about peanu's, when the fact was that cheap fruit was essent at to the health and lie of the people. It should be put on the free list.

Mr. Buckley's amendment, as modified, was agreed to by 84 to 32.

Mr. Cox withdrew the motion to strike out the

to by \$4 to 32.

Mr. Cox withdrew the motion to strike out the paragraph.

The next paragraph was:—"On dates, green or ripe, two cents per pound; on Zante or other currants, and prunes and plums, two and a half cents per pound; on raisins, \$48, dried apples, dried peaches and other dried fruits, three cents per pound."

Amendments to the paragraph were offered and rejected.

No amendment was offered to the next paragraph, in reference to fruit juice and preserved fruits.

graph, in ref. rence to fruit juice and preserved fruits.

The next paragraph was:—"On potatoes, fifteen cents par bushel."

Mr. Perers, (rep.) of Me., moved to increase the duty to twenty-live cents per bushel. Agreed to.

The next paragraph was:—"On paddy, one cent per pound."

Mr. Scienck explained that the duly on paddy now was one and half cents per pound, and the

per pound."

Mr. Schenck explained that the duly on peddy now was one and half cents per pound, and the duty on rice, fixed in the next paragraph at two cents, was now two and a half cents.

Mr. Butler, of Mass, moved to reduce the duty on rice to one cent per pound, winch was rejected.

Mr. Platr, (rep.) of Va., moved to insert an additional paragraph as follows:—"On peanuts unshelled, two cents per pound; on peanuts sheled, the e-cents per pound."

shelled, two cents per pound; on peanuts shelled, three cents per pound."

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., suggested, jocularly, the insection of hazel nuts, hickory nets, black warnuts and chestrus.

Mr. Cox opposed the amendment, and in the

and chestrus.

Mr. Cox opposed the amendment, and in the course of his remarks said he was not one of those planifus or grasshoppess that the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means had discribed as nibbling or Ricking his bill to death; but he would rather be a live ant.

Mr. Schenck—Than a dead uncle. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox—No; but than the plesiosaurus of the old red sandstone formation.

Mr. Platt's ameniment was agreed to.

The committee then rose.

The committee then rose.

Mr. Dawes preented an invitation for the Representatives from the Washington German associations to be present at Schuetz in Park next Monday at four o'clock at the lying of the corner stone of a monument to General Von Staubea, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to represent the House on that occasion, which was agreed to, and the Speaker aprointed Missis, Dawes, Judd, Degener, Cox and Getz.

The House then, at ten o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRU-ELTY TO ANIMALS.

Annual Reports and Election of Officers. A select group of kind-hearted citizens assembled

last evening in the lecture room of Association Hall. Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, to listen to the annual report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. President Bergh delly ered the opening address, and referred in eloquent tones to the work accomplished by the seciety in the prevention of cincity to fishes, birds and four-footed beasts in the past year. At times during the delivery of the address the speaker's emotion well nigh overcame his physical power and his tones died away in low broken sounds. He said that during the year the transportation of cattle had oc-cupied much of the society's time, but with little result. The bleeding of calves he described as an act of wanton barbarity, but they met with much op position in endeavoring to suppress this wrong. He was rejoiced that cock and dog fighting had been nearly stopped, although some important contests had lately occurred in Brooklyn. He complained in feeling language of the savage practices of cutting dogs' ears and squaring horses' tails. Some hard hearted young mea present appeared amused with many of the madents to d by the philanthropic president, although they were eloquent of fellow reeling; but to a man of right mind it was really pitcous to listen to his accounts of the sufferings of noble horses commed on thard and fourth stories of buildings throughout the city, and of the soil sacrifice of his life, rescued a sick cat that was driven to seek sheiter on the top of a tenement house in Walker street. Mr. Bergh stated that branches of the society had been established in twolve of the States, and that, although insidious coforts were made to cramp their action by legislation, nothing had been effected to that end, as they had fought the ground with the enemy inch by inch. was rejoiced that cock and dog fighting had been

to that end, as they had fought the ground with the enemy men by men.

Mr. John B. Murray, the transurer, read his report for the year ending May 1, 1870, which showed that during the year they had received from memberships, fines, donations and other sources the sum of \$5.028. During the same period they pail out for salaries, rewards, printing, travelling and office expenses, counsel fees, &c., the sum of \$5,737. The society's balance in the Union Trust Company

The society's balance in the Union Trust Company on May I was \$4,115 92. Since then they have been notified of legacies bequeathed to them amounting to \$7,000, and tacy have also received the sum of \$8,000 towards the purchase of a building for the purposes of the society.

On motion of Mr. George W. Blunt the officers for the past year were elected by acclamation. They are as follows:—Henry Bergh, President; N. P. Hosack, Secretary; John B. Murray, Treasurer, and Messis. John D. Hoffman, Horace B. Cathn, Henry W. Bellews, Benjamin D. Hicks, Peter Cooper, James Brown, George T. Trimble, Whilam H. Aspinwan, Moses Taylor and Marshall O. Roberts.

FISK AND HIS SCLDIERS.

Jolly Jim's March With the Ninth Marines-Campaign of the "Twelve Temptations"-Legs and the Military Get Very Much

Mixed.
A terrible onslaught was last evening made upon the Grand Opera House by a large body of men, under the command of Colonel Jubilec Jim, and the neighborhood was at first in great alarm. Upon further inquiry the "sogers" found to be none others than those of the "Ninth Marines," which giorious body assembled at the armory in Twenty-sixth street, all armed and equipped for the terrible encounter that they were about to undergo. The boys were dressed in their new fall dress uniform. It consists of cark blue trousers, with wide golden stripe; coat

dressed in their new full dress uniform. It consists of cark blue trousers, with wide golden stripe; coat of the same material, handsomely trimined with gold lace; heavy dark red spanies and intigue cap. Justiles 11M.

was dressed in his full new \$6,000 suit, and real shiny sword, and looked for all the world like a peased schoolboy let out of school to play soldier. He shook hands with his intimate friends, nodiced at mere acquaintances and smiled at everybody in general. He had his natty splyier cap cocked on one side, his kids were as white as Someoody's celebrated "milk white steed," and his mustache was waxed until the ends looked stiff and strong enough to run a \$\overline{g} \text{ all the work.} \text{ The Dicks Parade} \text{ was how he appeared in the role of a colonel. Fearful of disarrang, ing his tollet, however, he stood still and smiled-while his lichternant did all the work.

The Dicks Parade was the regiment could muster. Those went through their evolutions in a creditable manner. During the drill some one asked the Colonel what motto he intended to inscribe upon his boanner. "The last in the field and the first of," said he. At this moment the parade was dismissed, and he of the stiff mustache then stepped forward and invited the ferodous fighters to visit the Opera House to witness the filing in of the regiment. This was done in a manner highly satis acrory to all except those who could not follow. The boys took possission of the second ther and the officers one of the principal boxes. The Colonel occupied the Eric box, and surveyed the performance and his command at the same time. As the dancers in the cancan flew down the Fage, elevating their lexs nearly to a level with their heads, Colonel Fisk let of

"That," said he to Lieutenant Colonel Braine, "is one movement the Ninth cannot perform, Fil het," Braine did not bet. A habe tocident occurred about this time not laid down in the programme. A snarp atorney's clerk caught the Colonel in the looby of the theater and served a paper upon him.

A NEWARK FRAUD EXPOSED.

In the Newark Police Court yesterday Joseph Lucking, a coal and wood dealer, was convicted of using false measures, and sentenced to pay the full penalty for violating the law in the premises. He had bought some wood from a Mr. W. H. H. Cerwin, and measured it to be but fifteen and three-quarters cords, when it actually was over seventeen cords. When selling, however, a different measure was

CITY POLITICS.

THE STRIKING DEMOCRACY DEFUNCT.

They Retire Disconsolate and Leave a Clea Course for Tammany-"Gin and Milk "Ordered to Revive Their Drooping Spirits.

The fractions and factions of the malcontent or ganizations opposed to Tammany Hall, and styling themselves the "Democratic Union," met last night in a small room off the bar attached to Masonic Hall, and organized by placing Mr. Thomas Dunphy in the chair. There was a singular lugubriousness of ex-pression depicted on the countenances of the assem-blage, one and all, and though some tried to look jocund and merry, yet the majority looked like we'll volloped canines that "carried their talls behind

Mr. SMITH ELY, looking nervously through his spectacular arrangements, inquired if the body was met that night to take any action as a corporate or co-operative adjunct of other bodies, or would it resolve itself into its original state.

A delegate, with a feeble voice, and evidently with great exertion, moved, in response, that whe this meeting adjourn it adjourn sine die, and that all the organizations existing in the combination resolve themselves into their original elements. Car-

REPORT OF THE BACKING OUT COMMITTEE.

Mr. SMITH ELY, having adjusted his spectacles
with great care and determination of purpose, then
proceeded to read the following, amid profound

procedure to read the following, amid profound slience:—

The executive committee of the independent democracy opposed to Tammany Hall having determined that it is inexpedient to run a ticket at the ensuing charter election, deem it proper to present to those whom they represent, and to the public generally, some of the reasons which have influenced their action. The developments of the elections of last November and December convinced the public that they were virtually distranchised. In many election districts which were shown by the census to contain only two to four hundred legal voters, from eight hundred to thirteen hundred votes each were recturned for the king candidates. The frauts perpetrated were so apparent and so indispetiable, and the demand for a new election law was so universal that the Legislature was constrained to pass an act throwing many salutary guards around the exercise of the frauchies, and containing three sections which are especially important to the independent democracy, whom we represent. These are section line, which provides for a new registry list, section ten, which arisonries each party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case party to station and protect a challenger at the browness case in the protect protection of the protective challenger at the protection of the protective

EXIT FTRIKERS.

On motion the above was accepted, and Ex-Alderman Walsh, after consultation with Judge Ledwith as to the propriety of his motion, moved that "the officers of this Convention order in some 'gin and milk,' so that we may adjourn peaceably," which was carried by acciamation, and after the thirst had been slaked the meeting subsided.

Independent Unionists-The Endorse

ment of Nominations Last Evening.
The Independent Citizens' Union Association held convention last evening at No. 23 Union square. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Charles K. Dutsel, when the judicial ticket as nominated by the two parties came up for discussion. The majority of the Tammany ticket was endorsed, and J. Soils Ritterbaud, for Justice of the Common Pleas, nominated by the republicans, was spoken of as worthy of the support of the association and likewise en-dorsed, as was Colonel Joachimsen for the Marine

Court.

The respective merits of the various candidates

decreased, and the members who were thoroughly discussed, and the members w spoke about the propriety of endo-sing only the candidates whom all honest men could conscicandidates whom all honest men could conscient thously support were very emphati; in their denun-ciation of all aftempts by any organization whatso-ever to foist upon the people candidates who did not represent the real feelings of the people.

To-morrow atternoon the Aldermanic tickets will be taken up, when a selection of the "best men" from the two parties will be made. Nicholas Muller, from the discussions had last evening, it would seem, will be among those first endorsed.

Republican Ratification Meeting-Resignation to Fate-Not for Joseph-Let the Democrats

Have Their Way.

Pursuant to call a large number of good and true republicans came together last evening, in the hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of ratifying the Judiciary ticket. A band of music made itself heard in one corner of the hall. playing the "Star Spangled Banner" other inspiring and patriotic airs. The audience exhibited no especial enthusiasm and, in fact, looked more like watchers at a wake than revellers at a

Among those on the platform were Peter Cooper, Cassius M. Clay, George Opdyke, Judge Ritterband, Thomas C. Acton, General John Cochrane, Charles Spencer, Rufus Andrews and John H. Waite.

Judge Noah Davis was elected chairman. A long list of vice presidents, comprising the most promin-Judge Noah bavis was elected chairman. A long list of vice presidents, comprising the most prominent members of the party with the youthful Greeley and the sprightly Cooper leading of, was then read. The chairman, who seemed quite recovered from his recent long and laborious efforts in the cause of free love and Fourierism, incroduced E. Delafield Smith, who read a series of resolutions to the effect that the inviolability of the elective franchise and the incorruptibility of the elective franchise and the incorruptibility of the pudicary form the pillars of our American institutions. Approving the judicary ticket of the republicna party and at the same time endorsing the county ticket, which shows so much prudence and discrimination in its selection. In speaking of the resolutions, Mr. Smith said that a necessity existed for party judges in this country, more especially since the war, as so many momentous issues affecting the integrity and stability of the constitution have sprung up. The validity of the constitution have sprung up. The validity of the legal tender act, the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment, were both questions in which a party judiciary could work incalculable good or evil. He recommended them always to vote a straight ticket, and avoid compromise or co-operation with any wing of the democracy. In his opinion it was best to leave New York city to the democracy until the people became so disgusted that they engligated to Jersey.

Littling R. Marsh was the next speaker. He said the damocrats had made a good selection in their Judiciary ticket, and he would not oppose the noninces on personal grounds; but stiff they had the taint of party and the smell of the rotten egg democracy soil clung to their togs.

General George H. Sharpe, Charley Spencer, Rufus Andrews, General Gochrane and others delivered themselves in the old style—always humorous, eloquent of pathetic according to taste—after which with three cheers for the tecket the assemblage departed homeward.

Mass Meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Tweed

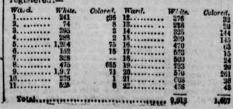
Association.

The William M. Tweed Association of the Nineteenth ward he a last night a mass meeting to ratify the Tammany nominations. Mr. William R. Reberts took the chair. Judge Curtis, Terence Farley. Mr. Fellows, Richard L. Larremore, Alderman Cunningham and many others were present. The meeting was addressed by Assistant District Attorney Fellows, Judge Cartis and Richard L. Larremore. Resolutions endorsing the nominations and urging activity and faithfulness on the voters were read and adopted with enthuslasm, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE REGISTRATION.

Wards of the City-Sambo Asserting His Rights.

Registration was carried on quietly yesterday. The only feature of importance was the registration of colored men. Sambo appeared on the field of each ward, and stood cheek by jowi with his white shoulder-hitters. It must be said that his conducwas most exemplary. The following statement shows the proportion of white and colored votes



BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Republican Mass Meeting at the Rink-The

Ring Denomiced.

The republicans held a ratification meeting at the Brooklyn Rink inst evening to ratify the nominations of Henry Hughes an I George H. Fisher for Judges of the City Court and the republican nominations m at Rochester for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. William Richardson was called upon to preside, and on taking the chair made a few remarks in regard to the purpose which had called them together. It was important that every man should vote on Tuesday next; for what more important vote could any one give during the time they exercised the privilege of voters than the time they exercised the privilege of voters than that which they should give on this occasion? After some compilmentary remarks upon the candidates which they had met to endor a series of resolutions was read by Mr. Wheeler fully endorsing the nominees. One of the resolutions read as follows:—

Resolved, That the politicians known as the "Brooklyn Ring" are simply a gang of public plansferers, and that all the changes in our public municipal government made under their inducate are but a part of the farce, "plunder made easy."

Major James Haggerty, of New York, was then intro luced and made a lengthy speech, saying that he
had always allied himself to the republican party
because of its party and dignity, and had always
opposed the democratic party because it had allied
itself with the rebels during the war.
Remarks were made by others, after which the
meeting adjourned.

The Pemperatic General Committee. Last night at a mosting of the Demogratic General Committee Mr. Hugh McLaughlin took occasion to retaliate on District Attorney Morris for what he had said at the Brooklyn Atheaseum on Thursday night. He said there was no more corrupt politician in the county than the District Attorney, and there was no truth to the wholesale charges he had made in his speech against that organization. The District Attorney, if he desired to lessen the taxes, might save now thousand dollars per year in his own office.

FASHION AND SUFFRAGE.

The Drawing Room Night of the Women's Conventions-A Galaxy of Woman Orators at the Brooklyn Academy-Woman Voices from the East and West.

The anniversary of the Brooklyn Equal Rights Association was held in the Academy of Music last night. There was a charge of admission of fifty cents, and this probably was the cause that the par-quet was well filled and the galleries nearly empty. There was a galaxy of talent on the platform, never equalled at the meetings of this association previously, arising, of course, from the fact that there are two women's suffrage conventions meeting in the neighboring city of New York. This galaxy included the two presidents of the two asso-ciations, Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Titon. The ladies on the platform included Miss Anthony, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Margaret Winchester, the venerable negro-lady (Sentanor Truth). Eleanor Kirk, a female local enter from Illinois (Miss Baldwin), and Miss Adele

The meeting was opened by Mrs. Laura C. Bullard, who had the presidency of the meeting assigned to her in consequence of domestic affliction in the house of the announced President (Mrs. Burleigh) preventing that lady from being present. MRS. BULLARD,

in a few words of introduction, remarked upon the

progress of the woman's equal rights movement, as shown by the meeting of that night; a few years ago no such meeting could be held, and if held would have encountered opposition. The lady President then introduced to the audience MRS, LUCY STONE, WHO in her address spoke at length on the labor of women and of its equal value both pecuniarily and intrinsically to that of man. In Illustration of this Mrs. Stone gave a number of incidents in her own experience, where women were forbidden to vote even in the churches, and contrasted it with the action of the Methodist Church, which now allowed

the result of their preaching. The women in the old time, when they were church members, did not, neither did the men, do that which they do in Plymouth church, sell the pews to make up a salary, but they made up the salary of the minister by a more simple method. In the voting thereon Mrs. Sone gave

women to vote on the question of lay preachers, and

women were now acknowledged as preacters, and were making their mark by converting the men as

Sone gave

AN AMUSING ACCOUNT

of her vote not being allowed to be counted in. She
wanted the ballot because whatever good it was to
any man it was equally good to any woman.

Miss Susie Skinner followed this speech with a Miss Sterin Saistant conduct that speech with song.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton rejo'ced to have an opportunity of addressing a Brooklyn audience, because Brooklyn had produced two p esidents of this movement, and these might be considered the generals of fifteen

this movement, and these ment be considered the generals of fifteen

MILLIONS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

She thought that the women must give these presidents a few lessons; for she understood that one of them had said in that very hail, on the celebration of the fitteenth amendment, that the tree of liberty had now faily grown and had blossomed. Now a tree of liberty in this country was not full grown, nor ever blossomed, or in full bloom until both the male and the female have an equal representation. Mrs. Stanton had many good reasons for ininking that there was more hope of the democratic party favoring the woman suffrage movement than the republican. There was a time ween she

BELLEVED IN THE ERPUBLICANS.

but she thought that the democratic party had been greatly purned in the furnace of political affliction. (Cheers and laughter.) There was another proof of the sympathy of the democratic party in the attitude of the New York World towards the woman question. There was a time when she used to say hard things about the World, but she had forgiven that journal. She had felt very strongly

AGINST THE TRIBUNG.

but the course taken by that journal on the great fagitive wive question (Mrs. McFarland) had canised her to longive Hornee Greeley; and she had during the last eight years had much to forgive Hornee Greeley; There we have an imagnation, powers that had been worn out when he and Miss Anthony beseched him to do it when it was proposed to the New York Legislature.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, lustend of making a speech drawn from her memory, her judgment and her imagnation, powers that had been worn out in the convention meetings at Steinway Hall, read a little essay of

WELL GROUPED SENTENCES

about a visit in die during the day to a local preture

little essay of

about a vist in de during the day to a local picture
gallery. The pictures of "The Woman Taken in
Adultery" and the war pictures made up the texts
for the rather stilled talk.

Miss Srinner sang another ballad.

Mrs. Alexe Harlert, from Michigan, said that
the discussion of this question should be considered
in the words of Lincoin, "With madice towards
none, charity towards all, and with firmless
to the right." Miss Haslett then proceeded to dissee the right." Miss Haslett then proceeded to disconst the question in relation to the polytical right of
woman to vote. In reference to the control of the
hosband in the woman vote, she said Paul had forgotten to

hasband in the woman vote, she said Paul had forgotten to

PROVIDE FOR THE WIDOWS

and the maidens. Those thousands of women who
do not marry, what are they to do? Men said it was
the fault of women they were not married. Miss
Hasiert brought down the house by the uterance of
two little words—"is it?" There was but one safacourse for America to pursue, and that was to graat
noerly to all classes, and not to deny it to any class.
She did not forget that which was due from women
towards the men of America, for they had

MADE WOMAN'S POSITION

MA

of that legro procession in St. Louis, which it is now about
There of the the there of the the there of the the there of t

FOUND DROWNED.

An inquest was held at City Island, Westchester An inquest was held at City Island, Westchester county, yesterday by Coroner Bathgate on the remains of a man wno had been found floating in Long Island Sound at that place. As the body was perfectly nude all speculations as to identity were ignored, and the pity returned a verdict of "found drowned." It is stated that an inmate of the frospital on Harr's Island disappeared saddenly a day or two ago, and it is not improbable that decoased is the missing patient. The remains would indicate those of a man about twenty-six years old.